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S. ANTHONY
Director
For and on behalf of RWS Group Ltd

Cordless thread control device

Technical field

The invention relates to a cordless thread control device according to the preamble of claim 1.

Prior art

A cordless thread control device of the type initially mentioned is known, for example from GB 1 219 012 A. A driver for the thread, said driver being designed as a steel lifter, has, on its end part facing a detaining device, a hook by means of which the steel lifter can be interlocked selectively with the detaining device. The hook has an arcuate configuration, in order to give the end part of the driver elastic properties intended to bring about a damping of the interlocking of the hook with the detaining device. Due to the arcuate and resilient design of the hook, the latter is unstable in the longitudinal direction of the steel lifter, with the result that a reliable interlocking of the driver with the detaining device is not ensured. This may lead to an inaccurate operation of the thread control device, to a reduction in the rotational speeds and, finally, to weaving errors in the cloth web produced.

Presentation of the invention

The object of the invention is to design a thread control device of the type initially mentioned, in such a way that it does not have said disadvantages.

In the thread control device initially mentioned, the object is achieved, according to the invention, by means of the characterizing features of claim 1.

Since, in the thread control device, the driver is

divided between the lifting device and the control means and the driver parts are connected via an elastic damper member and/or the driver is coupled contactlessly to the lifting device via an electromagnetic field, acting as a damper, of an electromagnetic coupling device, the loads occurring during the interlocking of the driver on the detaining device are damped and, nevertheless, a reliable interlocking of the driver on the detaining device is ensured. The transmission of force in the thread control device is thereby damped, so that, particularly even in the case of high drive cycles, impacts are mitigated and therefore damage to the detaining means is reduced. This leads, in particular to substantially reduced wear and consequently to a longer useful life, along with an increased performance. Further, the generation of noise is reduced, thus resulting in improved working conditions for the operator.

Advantageous refinements of the thread control devices are described in claims 2 to 13.

It is particularly expedient if, according to claim 2, the damper is designed as a stop for the lifting device, since direct force introduction occurs here.

It is advantageous if, according to claim 3, the coupling device has a permanent magnet which is arranged fixedly on the driver and the pole of which is held suspended between two homopolar poles of a magnetic device which are arranged on the lifting device, in such a way that the driver can be driven as long as said driver is not detained in its movement by the control means. The poles of the permanent magnet may be oriented, according to claim 4, in the direction of movement of the driver or, according to claim 5, transversely to the direction of movement of the driver. It is particularly advantageous if, according

to claim 6, the magnetic device of the lifting device is of permanent-magnetic design. However, an electrical design according to claim 7 may also be envisaged in spite of a complicated current supply.

A particularly compact type of construction is obtained if, according to claim 8, as seen in the weft direction and/or warp direction of the shedding device, a detaining device has the same division as the heddles guiding the warp thread.

A particularly flat and effective type of construction is obtained if, according to claim 9, the driver is configured as a flat lifter, one end part of which is configured directly as a control means which can be brought into engagement with a detaining member under the influence of an electromagnetic actuator. It is particularly advantageous, in this case, if, according to claim 10, the actuator is designed as an oblique-pole magnet and, according to claim 11, the end part is designed as a leaf spring. The end part of the driver may, according to claim 12, be provided with a locking recess which cooperates with the detaining member. According to claim 13, the driver cooperates with a return spring which is expediently arranged on the end part which faces away from the control means.

Brief description of the drawing

Exemplary embodiments of the invention are described in more detail below with reference to the drawings in which:

figure 1 shows a diagrammatic illustration of a first thread control device for a shedding device;

figure 2 shows a diagrammatic illustration of a

second thread control device for a shedding device;

figure 3 shows the thread control device of figure 2 in the section III-III;

figure 4 shows the thread control device of figure 2 in the section IV-IV and on a larger scale;

figure 5 shows the thread control device of figure 2 in the view V-V;

figure 6 shows a diagrammatic illustration of a third thread control device for a shedding device;

figure 7 shows the coupling device between the lifting device and the driver according to figure 6, but on a larger scale.

Ways of implementing the invention

Figure 1 shows a diagrammatic illustration of a thread control device, such as is suitable particularly as a shedding device for a weaving machine. In the thread control device, the warp threads 2 supplied via a warp beam 8 are opened into a shed 6 by means of drivers 4 designed as heddles. After each shed change, a weft thread 10 is shot into the shed 6 and is beaten up at the cloth edge 12, so that a fabric web 14 is obtained, which is taken up via a cloth beam 16.

The thread control device contains the drivers 4 which have loops 18 through which the warp threads 2 are guided. The drivers 4 are prestressed in one direction, here, for example, downward, into the basic position by means of springs 20. An oscillating lifting device 22

with lift knives 24 engages via a stop 26 on the driver 4 and moves the latter up and down at the rhythm of the lifting device 22, specifically until the driver is blocked in the high position by means of the detaining device 28. The detaining device contains control means 30 in the form a leaf spring 32 which is firmly clamped on one side and which can be pivoted out towards the driver 4 under the influence of an electromagnetic actuator 34, so that a hook 36 of the leaf spring 32 cooperates with a hook 38 of the driver and retains the latter in the upper position, the high shed position.

To damp the driver 4, the latter is divided, and the driver parts 4a, 4b are connected contactlessly by means of a damper 40 which is formed from an elastic member 42 engaging on the lifting knife 24 of the lifting device 22. The impacts of the lifting device which act on the stop 26 are thereby damped, with the result that a generation of noise, on the one hand, and a wear of the thread control device, on the other hand, are reduced in spite of a high drive power. In particular, as a result, the wear of the hooks 36, 38 of the control means 30 and of the driver 4 is appreciably reduced and consequently the service lives of the shedding device are improved.

Figures 2 to 5 show a further thread control device which is designed in a similar way to the thread control device of figure 1 and can be used for shedding on a weaving machine. In this thread control device, the drivers 44 are designed as flat lifters and consist of two driver parts 44a, 44b which are connected contactlessly by means of the damping member 40. The upper end part of the drivers 44 serves as control means 46 and, for this purpose, is configured as a leaf spring which pivots out toward an actuator 48 when the latter is activated. The actuator 48 is configured as an oblique-pole magnet, as is evident particularly from

figure 2. It has an essentially E-shaped cross section, the middle web 50 of which is provided with a winding 52, so that, when a current is applied, the actuator becomes electromagnetic and attracts the upper end part 54. The upper end part 54, serving as control means 46, of the driver 44 contains an orifice 56, by means of which, with the actuator 48 activated, said driver cooperates with a detaining nose 58 and is retained. As a result, the warp threads moved by the driver 44 can remain in the high shed position until the actuator 48 is deactivated again. The design of the thread control device is such that, as seen in the weft direction 62 and/or warp direction 64 of the shedding device, the detaining devices 60 formed from the actuators 48 and from the control means 46 have in each case the same division TK and/or TS as the drivers 44 guiding the warp threads 2. This results in a highly compact form of construction of the thread control device which is particularly suitable for the shedding device of a weaving machine.

Figures 6 and 7 show a further thread control device which is designed in a similar way to figure 1 and which has as damper 40a a contactless magnetic coupling device 66, by means of which the drivers 68 are connected to the lifting device 70. The drivers 68 may be of undivided design or additionally of divided design similar to the exemplary embodiment of figure 1, in which case the driver parts 68a, 68b are connected contactlessly to one another via a damper 40. The coupling device 66 contains a permanent-magnetic coupling member 72 which cooperates with corresponding coupling members 74 of the lifting device 70, as shown in detail in figure 7. The permanent-magnetic coupling member 72 of the driver 68 is oriented in the direction of movement of the driver 68 and cooperates with coupling members 74 of the lifting device 70, which are likewise oriented in the direction of movement, but in

the case of which the poles are oriented such that like poles cooperate on each side between the coupling members 72 and 74. As a result of the magnetic field thus formed, the coupling member 72 of the driver 68 is held contactlessly in suspension and driven between the coupling members 74 of the lifting device 70. The coupling device provides a particularly impact-free drive of the drivers, thus having a mitigating effect on noise and wear.

The drivers must have sufficient bending resistance in the direction of displacement and may consist of the most diverse possible materials, such as, for example, plastic, but are conventionally manufactured from steel.

List of reference symbols

2	Warp thread	44	Driver
4	Driver	44a	Upper driver part
4a	Driver	44b	Lower driver part
4b	Driver	46	Control means
6	Shed	48	Actuator
8	Warp beam	50	Web
10	Weft thread	52	Winding
12	Cloth edge	54	Upper end part 44a
14	Fabric web	56	Orifice
16	Cloth beam	58	Detaining nose
18	Loop	60	Detaining device
20	Spring	62	Weft direction
22	Lifting device	64	Warp direction
24	Lifting knife	66	Coupling device
26	Stop	68	Driver
28	Detaining device	68a	Driver
30	Control means	68a	Driver
32	Leaf spring	70	Lifting device
34	Actuator	72	Coupling member for 68
36	Hook of 32	74	Coupling member for 70
38	Hook of 4		
40	Damper		
40a	Damper		
42	Elastic member		